JE MAINTIENDRAI

# DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XII. ZATURDAG den 8sten MEI, 1824. N. 19

*Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden. door De Weduwe* WM. LEE

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 7den M 1824.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoevoor den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behrlyk gekualificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat Broden voor de volgende week te bakken 't gewigt moeten houden 20 oncen voor een Real; kunnende de Fransche Broden een on minder wegen.

Op pœne als by publicatie dd. 16n Maart 1824 gestatueerd is.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal
WM. HK. GORSIRA, Tweed Klerk.

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## HUWELYKS BEKENDMAING.

HEDEN zyn de geboden aangetekend van GEORGE HENRIQUES & MARIA HENDRINA LAURENT. Zy verzoeken mits deze aan alle hunne Bloedverwante Vrienden en Bekenden hiervan kennis te neen, en maken hun allen bekend dat zy voornemen zyn op den 12den der aanstaande maad hun Huwelyk te laten voltrekken; en beven zich aan in hunne geëerde vriendschap.

Curaçao den 30sten April 1824.

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## ANNONCE DE MARIAGE.

AUJOURD'HUI les bans sont annotés de GEORGE HENRIQUES & MARIA HENDRINA LAURENT. Ils supplient par cette ci, a tous leur Parents, Amis et Connaissances, de prendre note de cette annonce, ils leur donnent à connaitre en meme temps qui' ils proposent de faire consommer leur mariage le 12 de Mai, et ils se recommendent dans la continuation de leur amitié honorée.

Curaçao 30 Avril 1824.

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In de Londensche Kouranten ziet wy de afkondiging van een werk genaamd Batavian Anthology, or Specimens of the Duch Poets, with Remarks on the Poetical Literature and Language of the Netherlands, by John Bowring, Esq. Honorary Member of the Royal Institute of the Netherlands, enz.; dat is, Bataafsche Anthology, (Bloemlezing) of Smaltjes ter Kennis van de Hollandsche Dichters met Aanmerkingen op de Dichterlyke Letterkunde en Taal der Nederlanden, enz.

Het moet elk Nederlander genoegen geven dat ook vreemdelingen bekend raken met den tegenwoordigen staat der Hollandsche literatuur en letterkunde, die sedert eenige jaren tot eene hoogte is gevoerd dat zy zeker niet onder doet by de letterkundige voortbrengsels der naburige landen, Engeland, Frankryk en Duitschland; ja zelfs moeten vele onpartydige lieden, welke zoo wel den aard dezer opgenoemde talen kunnen beoordeelen als de Hollandsche, betuigen dat de hedendaagsche Nederlandsche letterkundige werken, in belangrykheid van den inhoud, goede smaak en sierlykheid over het algemeen verre uitmunten boven die der genoemde naburen; vooral is de kansel welsprekenheid op eene hoogte gebragt door van der Palm en andere beroemde mannen, dat zy die der naburen verre achter zich gelaten heeft; ook de dichtkunde is thans aldaar in vollen bloei en doet niet onder by die der meest beschaafde volken van Europa. De Engelschen zelven in weerwil van hunne nationale hoogmoed beginnen, de Nederlanders naar hunne waarde te schatten; volgens alles wat wy lezen in hunne periodieke werken, nieuwspapieren, enz. beschouwen zy de Nederlanders in het gunstigste licht en merken hen aan als het eenigste gelukkigste volk op het vaste land dat onder een weldadig en vaderlyk bestuur met rasse schreden in kunsten en wetenschappen vorderingen maakt en dat den middelweg houdt in godsdienstige verlichting en burgerlyke vryheid, en even zoo zeer afwykt van ongodsdienstigheid, vrygeestery, en van losbandige vryheid welke het republikeinsche Frankryk zoo zeer besmetten, als van dweepzucht, onverdraagzaamheid en despotismus, waaronder thans zulk een groot gedeelte van Europa gedrukt wordt.

Volgens de laatste tydschriften en nieuwspapieren bevinden er zich echter eenige vermaarde personen in Nederland als Bilderdyk, Da Costa, enz. die uit eene zucht om zonderling te schynen de Franschen zoeken na te aapen en de Ultera's uit te hangen; even als de Franschen Ultera's van niets willen hooren dan van eenen alleenheerschenden koning en de uitsluitende katolyke godsdienst; zoo willen deze een Nederlandsche Ultraïsmus vormen en nemen tot leus aan, de souvereine koning en het synode van Dordrecht; doch het eenigste gevolg hiervan is dat onze Nederlandsche anti-liberalen van alle zyden bespottelyk worden gemaakt en niets dan minachting inoogsten.

De vryheid van schryven in Nederland is tevens eene in het oogloopende daadzaak; zoo hebben wy in de Nederlandsche tydschriften de handelwyze omtrent Napels en Spanje, even zoo vry en liberaal beoordeeld gevonden als in de Engelsche en Amerikaansche nieuwspapieren.

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De oude en gelukkige tyden voor Frankryk zegt The Times beginnen onder het bestuur der Bourbons weer te herleven, alle nuttige inrigtingen worden er thans weer hersteld; het is bekend dat onder Lodewyk de XIV. en Lodewyk de XV. de maitressen van den koning en die der princen van het koninglyke bloed een groote invloed op de regering uitoefenden; deze wisten vooral hare broeders en verdere familieleden in de hoogste posten te plaatsen, en deze werden door den oudsten adel geëerbiedigd.— Dit zelfde gebruik komt thans weer in zwang; zoo is thans onder anderen de Heer Le Caille, broeder van mevrouw Le Caille, maitres van den hertog . . . . . . prins van den koninglyke bloede tot pair van het ryk verheven geworden.

Ook de kloosters die met de revolutie waren af geschaft en waarvoor het tegenwoordige bestuur fondsen gevonden heeft ter wederherstelling brengen weder de aloude rampen en ongelukken voort; onlangs werd eene jonge dochter van eene der aanzienelykste familien in Bourdeaux door haren vader in een karmeliter klooster geplaatst, wyl zy tegen den zin van dien ouden Heer een huwelyk wilde aangaan; het meisje geen kans ziende om te ontvlugten, wachtte in stille droefheid den dag af waarop zy hare geloften zou doen en zy als non zoude ingewyd worden; deze dag gekomen zynde werden er in de kerk alle toebereidselen gemaakt om haar den sluijer aantedoen; doch alvorens deze een aanvang namen werd zy door de wanhoop bevangen, liep naar de binnen plaats en wierp zich in eene put; eer men haar hulp konde toebrengen had dit ongelukkige slagtoffer des bygeloofs en gierigheid reeds het leven verloren.

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Een moord te Londen begaan heeft aldaar veel ophef gemaakt; een zekere Weare kwam des avonds uit een speel huis met eene aanmerkelyke somme gelds welke hy aldaar gewonnen had en werd in den donker dood geschoten door een zekere Thurtell, welke met hem gespeeld had en hem nu van het geld ontroofde; het onderzoek en verhoor van den misdadiger heeft alle Londensche dagbladen weken lang gevuld; en toen den moordenaar naar de strafplaats werd geleid waren er meer dan 50 000 menschen by een, waaronder vele der beau monde of der groote wereld. Wy zien nog niet regt in waarom die moord zulk een ophef heeft gemaakt, doch het eerste dagblad, waarin zich het afbeeldsel van den misdadiger bevond werd met duizende en duizende exemplaren verkocht: men moet weten namelyk dat by een geruchtmakende moord de schuldige in de dagbladen in Engeland afgebeeld staat en dit geschiedt thans ook zoo wy zien in de Amerikaansche kouranten. Men ging nog verder te Londen, men bood den beul tot tien ponden sterling aan om de koord waar aan de schuldige was opgehangen en vyf en twintig ponden voor het pistool waarmede hy den anderen had doodgeschoten. Er waren liefhebbers welke deze stukken wenschten te bezitten, of kastelyns welke ze in hunne herbergen wilden vertonen om het volk te lokken.

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Ten proeve tot welke volkomenheid de heelkundige operatien thans gebragt worden, kan strekken eene heelkundige bewerking te Londen onlangs in de publieke dagbladen medegedeeld. Een zeker man aldaar woonachtig had het ongeluk dat het been bederf een zyner ribben had aangestoken, hetwelke zyn dood veroorzaakt zou hebben indien dezelve niet uitgesneden were geworden; dit geschiedde met de grootste bekwaamheid en kunst, en wyl daardoor het hart bloot kwam zoo zelfs dat men de gansche werking van het hart konde aanschouwen zou de minste onbekwame snede de vonk des levens uitgebluscht hebben, doch het is bekend dat de lyder de rib met de grootste voorzigtigheid benomen werd en dat het binnen kort genas en geene pyn meer gevoelde aan de plaats waar de rib gezeten had.

Thans lezen wy van eene even gevaarlyke en buitengewone operatie: Een man wiens dybeen insgelyks door het bederf was aangetast, bleef alechts de keus over om te sterven of om zich het gansche dybeen te doen afzetten, hy verkoos het laatste; de bewerking geschiedde in het Goy's hospitaal met het grootste beleid, daar er vele zwarigheden ontstonden by het doorsnyden van zoo vele aders, spieren, enz. het dybeen werd eindelyk gelukkig van de heupwricht afgenomen, slechts met verlies van 12 oncen bloeds; deze patient geneest thans spoedig, maar moet er ellendig verminkt uitzien.

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De beroemde goochelaar of kunstjes maker Dempster was te Carlisle, om zyne handgrepen aan het volk te vertoonen; onder andere kunstjes welke hy deed slikte hy een tafel mes binnen en haalde het telkens weer uit zyne keel; doch ongelukkig ontslipte hem eindelyk het mes en gleed in zyne maag; wyl er op die plaats geene bekwame heelkundige was reisde hy naar Londen ten einde te informeren of aldaar het mes niet door eene heelkundige bewerking uit zyne maag kon gehaald worden; hoewel hy in het eerst niet veel pyn gevoeld had was nu de pyn op de wagen door het hotsen en stooten onverdragelyk; kort na zyne aankomst overleed hy; zyn ligchaam werd vervolgens geopend en tot verbazing der geneesheeren ontdekte men dat de maag zoodanig op het mes gewerkt had, dat het hecht hetwelk van been zynde geheel verteerd was, ook was er een groot gedeelte van het lemmer verteerd; en men is van gevoelen dat als hy die reis niet gedaan had dat het mes geheel door de maag zou opgenomen zyn; daar thans door het schudden de maag gewond werd waardoor eene ontsteking en het koude vuur ontstaan is dat hem den dood heeft veroorzaakt.

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Sedert eenigen tyd gewagen alle publieke nieuwspapieren van de verbazende wonderen en mirakelen van den prins bisschop Alexander von Hohenlo; nimmer viert gemelde prins bisschop de mis, of zyne gemeente is verbazend groot, waaronder een groot getal kreupelen, blinden, lammen en gebogchelden zyn, die zyne zegen afwachten in hope van daar door genezen te worden; en als men de Katholyke schryvers wil gelooven dan is het getal der wonderbaarlyk genezenen reeds ontzettend groot.

En, zeggen de Katholyken, wy zyn het niet alleen die dit getuigen, maar wy hebben zelfs vele getuigschriften van Protestantsche doktoren, welke getuigen dat vele ongeneeselyke zieken enkel door de benadiktie van den prins bisschop genezen zyn.

Wy gelooven zeer wel dat er zulke getuigschriften bestaan, maar wy twyfelen ook niet of deze protestantsche doktoren zulk een getuigschrift geleverd hadden door dien men hun eenige pattienjes in de hand heeft gestopt. Hoe verbazend zulke mirakelen ook zyn mogen zoo is het echter nog wonderbaarlyker te vernemen dat dezelve niet alleen geschieden in tegenwoordigheid van den prins bisschop, maar ook in zyne afwezigheid, niet alleen in Duitschland maar ook in andere landen, zelfs in Ierland; ja het wonderbaarlykste is dat zyne wonder doende kracht zich uitstrekt verre over den Atlantischen Oceaan heen en dat hy zelfs te Washington eene mirakuleuse genezing te weeg heeft gebragt. Zie daar de wyze op welke de Amerikaansche nieuwspapieren ons dezelve verhalen. Eene katolyke dame, woonachtig te Washington, welke eene verlamming aan den arm had, schreef op raad van haren biegtvader naar den prins bisschop in Duitschland; de prins antwoordde dat hy op dien dag en dat uur eene hooge mis zou houden en na de mis een gebed zou doen voor hare genezing, en dat zy op dat zelfde oogenblik mede zulk een gebed moest doen; de biegtvader liet hierop door een bekwaam astronomist volgens het verschil der lengte den waren tyd van het gebed berekenen, want dit mogte geen minuut verschillen; dit gedaan zynde begaf zich de priester met de dame in het gebed; de verlamde arm genas en werd volkomen frisch en gezond.

Onder de mirakelen welke de prins bisschop gedaan heeft was er een heel zonderling in dezelfs soort: De prins bisschop was bezig de benediktie uittespreken over een talloze schare meest gebrekkige menschen, in den Domkerk te Passau; ondertusschen ontdekte hy onder zyne toehoorders een vent met een bogchel, een spotboef, welke om hem lachte; misschien was die kerel wel een ketter of geus, althans de prins bisschop ontstak in toorn, in plaats van den zegen kreeg hy den vloek, en in plaats van zyne bolt kwyt te raken kreeg hy nog eene andere er by, zoo dat onze spotboef met twee bulten naar huis terug keerde, een van achteren en een van voren. Dit had hy wel verdiend om zyne spotterny.

## UIT AMERIKAANSCHE NIEUWSPAPIEREN.

### LAATSTE TYDING UIT EUROPA.

*Groot Brittanje.*—Men meldt dat de koning van voornemen is, de aanstaande zitting van het Parlement in persoon by te wonen. Zyne majesteit zal den dag vóór de zitting van Brighton te Londen komen, en den dag daarop volgende aldaar terug keren, om het saisoen door te brengen.

Men veronderstelt dat het eerste onderwerp waarop het Parlement deszelfs gedachte zal vestigen, zal zyn wegens de klagten der West Indische kolonien.

De Kourier zegt, dat deze zaak dringend geworden is, om de jammerlykste gevolgen te verhoeden, waarmede den Britschen handel en deszelfs belangen, in dat wereld deel gedreigd worden.

De gunstigste berigten zyn ontvangen wegens den toestand van Ierland. De Kourier berigt, dat alle vrees verdwenen is, welke men gedurende den winter had, voor schaarsheid aan levensmiddelen.

Vele Londensche nieuwspapieren trachten het geloof intepренten, dat men eenen ernstigen aanval op de Zuid Amerikaansche republieken zal ondernemen. De British Traveller van den 16den Jan. meldt: het Spaansche gouvernement heeft besloten, alle middelen in het werk te stellen en alles te wagen, om deszelfs Zuid Amerikaansche provintien weder te veroveren het zy door eene expeditie of door eene tegen revolutie te bewerken. De Portugesen zyn ook van voornemen Rio Janeiro te heroveren; en volgens brieven uit Cadix welke de Kourier aanhaalt, gedagteekend 29sten December, blykt het dat de expeditie welke in die haven uitgerust werd, op het punt stond om te vertrekken. De Azie, het eenigste oorlogs vaartuig in de haven, was niet van de expeditie, alleen de fregatten en kleinere vaartuigen.

*Londen, 20sten Jan.*—Brieven uit Constantinopolen, gedagteekend 13den ll. geven een schoon vooruitzigt aan de zaak der Grieken, gegrond op de oneenigheid welke onder de Turken bestaat om de wyze van oorlogs voering te bepalen. De Divan heeft, na de zaak eene maand lang gewikt en gewogen te hebben besloten, om den groot vizier tegen de Grieken af te zenden, gewapend door den sultan met volle magt. Dit verwyl is de oorzaak geweest dat hun besluit is bekend gemaakt geworden, door private brieven; doordien zy niet durven, dit openlyk te doen, zonder eerst de gevoelens van het publiek vernomen te hebben, aangezien de Turken zeer tegen zyn dat de groot vizier de hoofstad zoude verlaten; en dit is oorspronkelyk van een bygeloovig begrip, dat zoodanige maatregels slechts geregtvaardigd worden, door de uiterste nood. De bekendmaking van dat besluit heeft de bepaalste tegenwerping ontmoet, en de Janitsaren hebben zelfs geweld geboden; men is van gevoelen dat dit voornemen zal gestaakt worden.

## *UIT ST. THOMAS NIEUWSPAPIEREN.*

### HET HOOGER HUIS, LONDEN, MAART 4

#### ZUID AMERIKA.

De graaf Liverpool stond op om voor te leggen, op bevel van zyne majesteit zekere kommunikatien tusschen zyne majesteit's gouvernement en de gouvernementen van Frankryk en Spanje betreffende de provintien van Zuid Amerika. In de aanspraak van zyne majesteit by het openen der zitting, vindt men dat zyne majesteit op dit onderwerp bedoeld had, maar men kon de korrespondentie, op geene bevoegde wyze openbaar maken. Daar nu, echter, de oorzaak niet meer bestaat, om de dokumenten geheim te houden, zoo kon er geene tegenwerping bestaan om dezelve aan hunne lordschap voorteleggen. Men zal den gewonen weg inslaan om de dokumenten te laten drukken ten gebruike van het Huis, zoo spoedig mogelyk.

#### EENE OPGAVE DER DOKUMENTEN

*Betrekkelyk de zaak van Zuid Amerika vóór gelegd aan de beide Huizen van het Parlement.*

De eerste van allen is een memorandum van eene overeenkomst tusschen den Franschen ambassadeur den prins de Polignac en den secretaris Canning op den 9den Oct. In deze zamenkomst (waarvan de minuten officieellyk gekommuniceerd zyn, aan de hoven van Oostenryk, Rusland, Pruissen, Portugal, de Nederlanden, en aan het gouvernement der Vereenigde Staten,) heeft men eene openhartige uitlegging gegeven der oogmerken van zyne majesteit's gouvernement aangaande Zuid Amerika; eene gelyke vrye verklaring is gegeven geworden aan de zyde van den prins de Polignac.

De punten welke voornamelyk staande gehouden worden door den secretaris Canning, zyn begrepen in de volgende opgaven:—

1. Dat de gevoelens en meningen van het Britsche kabinet, nog wezenlyk deze zyn gelyk dezelve bekend gemaakt zyn aan het Fransche gouvernement, in Mr. Canning's depeche aan Sir C. Stuart, op den 31sten Maart 1823

2. Dat het Britsche gouvernement van denkwyze is, dat alle ondernemingen om Spaansch Amerika onder derzelver oude gezag van Spanje te brengen, geheel vruchteloos zou zyn.

3. Dat het Britsche gouvernement niet slechts geene hinderpaal zal stellen in eenig aanleg van negotiatie welke Spanje mogt goedvinden te doen, maar het zal deze negotiatie ondersteunen, wanneer dezelve op eene uitvoerbare wyze gegrond is; tevens zal het de strikste neutraliteit houden in eenig oorlog tusschen Spanje en derzelver kolonien, wanneer de oorlog ongelukkiglyk mogte verlengd worden. Maar,

4. De vereeniging van eenige andere mogendheden met Spanje in eenige onderneming tegen de kolonien, zal aangemerkt worden als een geheel nieuw onderwerp, waarop zoodanige besluiten zullen genomen worden, bestaanbaar met de belangen van Groot Brittanje.

5 Engeland weigert stelliglyk om in eenige bepalingen te treden, of om zich te verbinden te weigeren of uittestellen de erkenning van Zuid Amerika's onafhankelykheid. Zy wenscht niet die erkenning te vervroegen, maar zy kan niet besluiteloos blyven op eene vereffening tusschen de kolonien en het moederland; ook kan zy niet inwilligen, om hare erkenning der nieuwe staten *afhankelyk* van die van Spanje te maken.

6 Alle vreemde bemoeyingen, zoo door magt of dreigementen, zullen aangemerkt worden, als redenen ter onverwylde erkenning der onafhankelykheid van Zuid Amerika.

7. De kommercieele betrekkingen tusschen dit land en Zuid Amerika, gegrond zynde op een verlof om met de Spaansche kolonien handel te dryven, toegestaan door Spanje sedert 1810, toen men de tusschenkomst van Groot Brittanje verzocht en verkregen had, schoon men zich er van niet bediende, zoo zullen alle aanslagen beschouwd worden als oorzaken ter erkenning van de onafhankelykheid der Zuid Amerikaansche staten, welke ten doel mogten hebben, om onze aanspraak te betwisten op de voortduring van eene vrye uitoefening van dezen handel, by de hernieuwing van eenig absoluut verbod.

8. Op deze algemeene gevoelens en met deze byzondere aanspraak, weigert Engeland in eenig gemeenschappelyke overwegingen te treden op het onderwerp van Zuid Amerika.

Zoodanig was de inhoud der deklaratien gedaan door het Britsche gouvernement, en wy zullen nu even beknopt melden hoe dezelve ontvangen zyn door den Franschen ambassadeur. In de eerste plaats, stemt de prins de Polignac ten volle toe in de gedachte dat het geheel hopeloos is, om Spaansch Amerika weder onder derzelver vorigen staat terug te brengen; en hy ontkent aan de zyde van Frankryk alle voornemen of begeerte om van den tegenwoordigen staat van de kolonien voordeel te trekken of van de tegenwoordige betrekkingen tusschen Frankryk en Spanje om zich toeteeigenen eenig aandeel in de Spaansche bezittingen in Amerika, of voor zich eenige uitsluitelyke voordeelen te verkrygen. Hy keurt tevens af alle oogmerken om tegen de kolonien door magt van wapens te werk te gaan. Z. E. berigt verder,

1. Dat hy geene zwarigheid in ziet welke Engeland doet weigeren deel te nemen in de voorgestelde vergadering en dat hare weigering redenen kon geven te denken, dat zy niet wenscht te zien dat eene verzoening plaats vinde tusschen Spanje en de kolonien, of dat zy andere oogmerken in til heeft; de de veronderstellingen zyn even beledigend in de eer en goede trouw van het Britsche kabinet.

2 Dat hy niet kan begrypen hoedanig eenig erkenning der Spaansche kolonien plaats kon grypen onder de tegenwoordige omstandigheden, zonder dat zoodanige erkenning den schyn heeft "van niet minder dan eene wezenlyke goedkeuring van eene regeringloosheid."

3. Dat de belangens der menschen liefde en die der kolonien het onvermydelyk met zich brengen, dat de Europesche gouvernementen deze zaak ter harte nemen, om een volk terug te brengen onder het grondbeginzel van monarchiale of aristocraticale regering, onder wien slechte en gevaarlyke gevoelens, onrust en tweedragt stichten.

Op het bovenstaande heeft de secretaris Canning eenvoudiglyk beantwoord, dat zonder in eenig onderzoek te treden, over deze afgetrokkene grondbeginzels, zyne majesteit's gouvernement op zich niet kan nemen, om als eene erkenning van onafhankelyk te beschouwen, de daarstelling van eenige byzondere vorm van gouvernement.

Twee brieven van den graaf de Ofalia aan Sir William A'Court, vergezellen het bovenstaande. Men meldt, dat het de vurigste wensch is van Spanje, dat de Verbondene Mogenheden wilden toestemmen in het houden van eene byeenkomst te Parys, ten einde middelen te beramen, om de zaken van Zuid Amerika te vereffenen; en koning Ferdinand betuigt zyne gewilligheid om in overweging te nemen, de veranderingen welke de gebeurtenissen hebben teweeg gebragt in zyne Amerikaansche provintien, en de betrekkingen welke gevormd zyn gedurende de wanorders met handeldryvende volkeren.

Op deze twee brieven antwoordt de Heer Canning, dat, aan de zyde van Engeland dit wordt aangemerkt als eene besliste zaak, dat de erkenning van zoodanige der nieuwe staten, welke *de facto* hun afgezonderd staatkundig bestaan gevestigd hebben, niet langer kan uitgesteld worden; het Britsche gouvernement is niet genegen Spanje in deze erkenning vooruit te loopen; maar *zelfs in weinige maanden* zal de begeerte om de laatste vooruit te laten gaan, plaats moeten ruimen voor andere overwegingen van eene meer verstaanbare natuur. Alle aanslagen door vreemden om eenig gedeelte van Zuid Amerika te onderwerpen, of eenige voorgeving van Spanje, om hare oude stremmingen van den handel van dat vaste land, zullen gevolgd worden met de dadelyke erkenning. Zoo Spanje mogt besluiten om eenige van de nieuwe staten te erkennen, zal Groot Brittanje als middelaar optreden in eenige onderhandeling van dien aard. Zy eischt geen uitsluitelyk voorregt in den handel voor zich, maar slechts eenen vryen handel voor allen, Spanje veroorloovende, meerdere kommerciele voorregten voor zich zelve te behouden. Na deze besluitelyke verklaringen, wordt eene byeenkomst met de andere mogenheden op dit onderwerp aangemerkt als noodeloos; dien ten gevolge wordt zelve door zyne majesteit van de hand gewezen

Op 6 6den January is de aangename tyding te Corfu ontvangen, omtrent de landing der Grieken op het eiland Mitilene. De Hellaniers het getal van 7 à 8000 man, hebben overal de standard van het kruis geplant en de barbaren waren genoodzaakt te vlugten. De Turken zullen verpligt zyn het eiland te ontruimen. Andere brieven melden dat het Turksche garnisoen te Patras tyding ontvangen hebbende, dat Patras stormenderhand zou aangevallen worden, had goedgevonden op Lepanto te retiren.

*(Zie Vervolg.)*

We regret, having to announce the sudden disolution of a most amiable young man Mr E. G Gardner, son of G. Gardener, Esq of the city of Hudson in the state of New York. About seven or eight months since, Mr. G. had come to Curaçao, the second time, for the improvement of his health, and had partially effected it But intending to return home, had taken passage in the brig Morning Star, capt. Waring for New York. Every thing was on board, the vessel cleared out, and on the eve of sailing, Mr G. went on shore for the purpose of seeing a friend to whom he was particularly attached at nearly at the moment of bidding adieu, he was seized with a fever, which terminated his existance on the evening of the fourth day of his illness.

Every thing that medical skill, friends, and unremitting attention could do for his recovery, was done but every effort was unavailing. He died at eight o'clock on the 4th instant in the 24th year of his age. Samuel Lyon, Esq. to whom he was intimately known, and who from his feeling and manner must have loved him like a Brother, had his remains deposited in the Family Vault of R. Lyle, Esq. deceased. His funeral was attended by all who knew him either personally or by character. Mr Lyon attended as chief mourner, but, all mourned—all regretted, a sudden and unexpected disolution, and the early and fatal disappointment of his hopes. His country, his father and friends have lost one whose talents were of the finest order, of inflexible integrety, and of character moral, amiable and without a stain.

The following lines were handed us by one, who was with him when dying and with whom he was intimately acquainted.

Look on thy mirror, boast not of to morrow,
But, if thou must, shun then, the "house of sorrow"
Approach it not, far, from such place remove
Enjoy elsewhere, all, that thy heart approve,
Let hope converging, brighten to thy view
And give thy prospects, all the rainbow's hue
Be happy in thyself, make others so
Wall thee with pleasures—still one cup of woe
Thou, too must drink! for covert fate destroys
Sooner or later, all earth's sweetest joys,

A youth, whom virtue, and that friendship moved,
Such, Edward was, by all, who knew him loved,
With innate fancy, vived at his touch,
Yet, what things were, he painted them "just such"
And spoke of mankind, only to disclose,
What sound reflection, or experience knows,
From him, blithe folly, seldom wiled an hour,
For nothing else, but truth, with him had pow'r,
On Hudson's banks, plain truth, her banner waves,
She took him early, and he learned her ways,
Some six months absent, from his native air
Affection called him, he was hastening there.

Not five days since, "hope told a flattering tale"
And pass'd before him, with a joyful gale,
His father's home, seemed nearing to his view,
Time worm'd along, but, love and feeling flew
The topsail loose, the pilot at the helm,
And not one tear, regret to overwhelm,
Stop—there is one, ingratitude's a stain,
Which, must not be impress'd, on Edward's name
"A friend expects—on shore, ah, let me go"
"Five minutes stay, then, farewell, Curaçao."

The vessel waits, her sails, beshrew the mast,
But W——g * loves him, thus, the day is past,
The morning comes, but, comes, with feverish glare,
The vessel sails, but Edward is not there.

What means, that sound, why this discordant thrill,
Which chills my blood, and says, to hope "be still"
Relentless fate, her victim unawares,
Coiling around, is deaf to tears, and prayers,
An anxious sigh, a nerve dividing groan,
Calls out for help, but where—on earth, there's none,
The fires of death, consume the sacrifice,
On cloudless incense, vital sparks arise,
Exhausted now, pains, doubts, and terrors cease,
Heaven wills it so,—Jehovah gives him peace.

Curaçao, 5th May 1824.

* Capt. S T. Waring, of the brig Morning Star, with whom Mr. Gardener had come out to Curaçao.

Den 7den Mei 1824.

DE ondergeteekende van meening zynde, binnen tien dagen dit Eiland voor eenen korten tyd te verlaten, verzoekt aan allen die tegen hem iets te vorderen mogte hebben, hunne pretentien dadelyk te komen ontvangen, even gelyk als hy aan alle die aan hem verschuldigd zyn verzoekt, om binnen drie dagen na dato betaling te komen doen, daar hy anderzins zyne pretentien ter geregtelyke invordering, zonder onderscheid van persoon in handen van zyn Procureur den Heer M. Ricardo zal stellen.

JOSIAS CAPRILES.

May 7, 1824.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned intending to leave this Island for a short period, within 10 days, requests all those to whom he may be indebted to come and receive payment, in like manner as he requests all those who are indebted to him to come and make payment within three days from this date, as he will otherwise put their accounts for Judicial Collection without destinction into the hands of his Attorney M. Ricardo, Esq.

JOSIAS CAPRILES.

Den 29sten April 1824.

MET hoogere toestemming, maakt de ondergeteekende aan het Geëerde Publiek bekend, dat hy onderwys zal geven aan jonge lieden welke voornemen zyn zich op de studien der Godgeleerdheid, in de Regten of Medicynen in de Nederlanden toe te leggen, in de Griekche en Latynsche Talen, de Algemeene en Wereld Geschiedenis, de Aardrykskunde en Mathesis, benevens in de Hoogduitsche Taal. Tot dat einde gelieve men zich te vervoegen binnen het Fort Amsterdam by

HOHENFELS.

## *FROM ST. THOMAS PAPERS.*

LONDON, March 13.

Despatches were yesterday received at the admiralty from vice admiral Sir Harry Neale, dated the 25th of February, off Algiers, where Sir Harry was maintaining a strict blockade of that port, in which it was supposed the whole Algerine force was collected.

Although it is evident from the continuation of hostilities, that the Dey had not made the full concessions required of him, it is understood, that on the appearance of the British admiral, he had directed some European captives, lately made, to be placed on the footing of prisoners of war, although they had up to that time been treated as slaves.

Extract of a private letter of the 12th ult. from Noremburg:—

"We learn to day by letters from Brodt, that lord Strangford has acquainted the Porte with the complaint which England has against the Dey of Tunis, and the measures she has taken to obtain satisfaction. His lordship at the same time declared to the Divan, that this circumstance would not trouble, in any degree, the good understanding between England and Turkey. It is said that after a deliberation of the Divan upon this communication, the Grand Seignior despatched orders to Tunis for the demands of England to be complied with, by placing at the disposal of the British consul the Greek slaves taken by force from an English vessel. It is thereby believed at Constantinople, that the dispute between Great Britain and Tunis will be speedily adjusted."

*(From the Hampshire Telegraph.)*

The spirited and gallant contest between his majesty's brig Cameleon, of 10 18 pounders and 75 men, and the Algerine corvette Tripoli, of 18 18-pounders, and 120 men, almost within gun shot of the batteries of Algiers, contributed so highly to support the well-earned character of our navy, that a more detailed account of it cannot but be gratifying. The following extract from the private log of one of the officers will show the merits of the respective parties in this sudden and successful rencontre:—

"*At anchor, in Algiers Bay. Feb.* 1.

"On the 31st ult., soon after noon, the Dey gave his final ultimatum, in the negative, to our demands; whereupon the signal was made by the Naiad to weigh, and in standing out of the bay, about half past three, we observed a stranger in the offing, which we instantly made the signal for coming on, on the opposite tack.—Soon after, when she had got on our weather beam, the Naiad hoisted her ensign, which was followed by the corvette hoisting a large Algerine ensign and pennant. The Naiad then fired a shot to bring her to, when she instantly returned it. The signal No 3, being then made, to tack in chase, we immediately tacked, and opened our broadside on the chase; on which we do not cease firing, except when the Naiad was passing between us and the enemy, until we laid him on board. Soon after the Naiad passed, she went a-head of the enemy, and tacked and stood out round her. By this time we got ready yard arm and yard arm to the vessel, and by the well-directed fire of round and grape, many of her men were killed and wounded.—Captain Berton, now perceiving that the Naiad had made his signal of recall, gave directions to load with grape and canister, make ready to board, and, when all was ready, to give the last most destructive dose. We kept away for the guns to bear: on luffing to again, to board, we had so much way that we shot a-head, close under the enemy's bow: orders were instantly given to heave all a-back, in order to bring the enemy's bowsprit over the Cameleon's taffrail; the enemy perceiving this manœvre, put his helm a-weather to run to leeward, when orders were given to drop the peak, bear round the head yards, and fill, to at him again. In a few minutes, the Cameleon run her best bower into the enemy's forechains, and instantly boarded with all hands. Finding the crew of the corvette had run below, lieutenant Bagnoli (who conducted himself in the most gallant manner) was left on board to take charge of her, the captain having returned to take her in tow. In the mean time (when in the act of clearing the ship) captain Spencer stood in, and ordered the anchor to be cut away."

To have done justice to the efforts of the Cameleon, the hon. captain Spencer's despatch should have been published, as, we understand, he speaks in the highest terms of the gallant and seaman like manner in which captain Barton, his officers, and ship's company conducted themselves during the action; and which opinion was seconded by three hearty cheers by the ship's company of the Naiad, when the Cameleon was in the act of boarding the enemy.

## HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 4

SOUTH AMERICA.

The earl of Liverpool rose to lay on the table, by his majesty's commands, certain communications which had passed between his majesty's government and the governments of France and Spain, relating to the provinces of South America. The subject had been adverted to in his majesty's speech at the opening of the session, but the correspondence could not then with propriety be made public. As, however, the cause which prevented the papers from being made public now no longer existed, there could be no objection to their being laid before their lordships. The usual means would be taken to have the papers printed for the use of the House as speedily as possibly. It might be expected, therefore, that they would be in the hands of their lordships in the course of to-morrow.

SUMMARY OF THE PAPERS

*Relative to the question of South America, laid upon the table in both Houses of Parliament.*

The first of them is a memorandum of a conference between the French ambassador, the prince de Polignac, and Mr Secretary Canning, on the 9th October. In this conference (the minutes of which were officially communicated to the courts of Austria, Russia, Prussia, Portugal, the Netherlands, and to the United States government,) a frank explanation of the views of his majesty's government respecting the question of South America was given, as well as an equally frank one on the part of the prince de Polignac.

The points chiefly insisted upon by Mr. Secretary Canning are comprised in the following enumeration:—

1. That the opinions and intentions of the British cabinet are substantially the same as were announced to the French government in Mr. Canning's dispatch to Sir C. Stuart, on the 31st of March 1823.

2. That the British government are of opinion, that any attempt to bring Spanish America again under its ancient submission to Spain must be utterly hopeless.

3. That the British government will not only interpose no obstacle to any attempt at negociation which Spain may think proper to make, but they will aid and countenance such negociation, if founded upon a practicable basis; also, that in any case they will remain strictly neutral in a war between Spain and her colonies, should war be unhappily prolonged. But,

4. The junction of any foreign powers with Spain in an enterprise against the colonies, would be regarded as an entirely new question, upon which such decision would be taken as the interests of Great Britain might require.

5 England positively refuses to enter into any stipulation, binding herself either to refuse or delay her recognition of South American independence. She does not wish to precipitate that recognition, but she cannot wait indefinitely for an accommodation between the colonies and the mother country, neither can she consent to make her recognition of the new states *dependent* upon that of Spain.

6 Any foreign interference, either by force or menace, would be considered as a motive for recognizing the independence of South America without delay.

7. The commercial relations between this country and South America being founded on a permission to trade with the Spanish colonies ceded by Spain as far back as 1810, when the mediation of Great Britain was solicited and granted, though not used; should any attempt be made to dispute our claim to the continued free enjoyment of this trade, by the renewal of any absolete interdiction "such an attempt might be best cut short by a speedy and unqualified recognition of the independence of the Spanish American States."

8. With these general opinions, and with these peculiar claims, England declines going into any joint deliberation upon the subject of Spanish America.

Such was the substance of the declarations made on the part of the British government, and we shall now as concisely state how they were met by the French ambassador. The prince de Polignac, in the first place, perfectly concurred in the opinion, that it was utterly hopeless to reduce Spanish America to its former state, and he disclaimed on the part of France any intention or desire to avail herself of the present state of the colonies, or of the present of France towards Spain, to appropriate to herself any part of the Spanish possessions in America, or to obtain for herself any exclusive advantages. He also abjured, in any case, any design of acting against the colonies by force of arms. His excellency further stated,

1. That he saw no difficulty which need prevent England from taking part in the proposed conference, and that her refusal might afford reason to think, that either she did not wish a reconciliation between Spain and the colonies, or that she had some ulterior object to contemplation; both suppositions being equally injurious to the honor and good faith of the British cabinet.

2. That he did not comprehend how any recognition of the independence of the Spanish colonies could take place under present circumstances without such recognition appearing to be "nothing less than a real sanction of anarchy."

3 That the interests of humanity and those of the colonies rendered it worthy of European governments to bring back to a principle of union in government, whether monarchical or aristocratial, "people among whom absurd and dangerous theories were now keeping up agitation and disunion."

To the above Mr. Secretary Canning simply replied, that without entering into discussion upon these abstract principles, his majesty's government could not take upon itself to put forward, as a recognition of independence, the establishment of any particular form of government.

Two letters are annexed from the conde de Ofalia to Sir William A'Court. On the part of Spain, an earnest desire is expressed that the allies would agree to a conference at Paris, to devise means of adjusting the affairs of South America; and king Ferdinand declares his willingness to consider of the alterations which events have produced in his American provinces, and of the relations which during the disorders have been formed with commercial nations.

To these two letters Mr. Canning replies.—On the part of *England*, it is declared as matter of opinion, that the recognition of such of the new states as have established *de facto* their separate political existence, cannot be much longer delayed; the British government has no desire to anticipate Spain in that recognition; but *even before many months elapse*, the desire of leaving the precedency to the latter may be overborne by considerations of a more comprehensive nature. Any attempt by foreigners to subdue any part of South America, or any pretence on the part of Spain herself to revive her old restrictions upon the trade of that continent, shall, it is said, be followed by an instant recognition. Should Spain determine on recognizing any of the new states, Great Britain would willingly afford its countenance to a negociation on that basis. She asks no exclusive privilege of trade for herself, but merely a free trade for all, allowing Spain herself to preserve superior commercial advantages. After these explicit declarations, a conference with the other allied powers on the subject appears useless, and is, therefore, declined by his majesty.

Frankfort Journals to the 7th inst. have arrived this morning. The following are extracts:—

"*Switzerland, March* 3 —It is said that the regiment of Bentor will go to Madrid to relieve the two battalions of the guard which will return to Paris. The duke of Cavello has sent proposals, dated from Bern, 20th Feb. addressed immediately to the governments of the Cantons, for the raising of Swiss regiments for the service of the kingdom of Naples. The pay offered on this plan is even better than that paid by the Netherland.

"*Bucharest. Feb* 17.—Private letters from Constantinople, of the 3d, which have come with despatches to one of the foreign consuls, announce that the emperor of Persia has ratified the peace with the Porte. Great preparations were making by the Porte against the insurgents. The Reis Effendi, though not recovered, was out of danger. The sultan had visited him during his illness, and presented him with a valuable snuff box.

## FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

New York, March 31.

*From Peru.*—While others have been zealously engaged in propagating the most ridiculous and inconsistent stories respecting the pretended total defeat of a division of the patriot army in Peru, and fortelling nothing but certain destruction to the miserable remnant of their army in that quarter, it gives us real pleasure to inform our readers, that so far from these representations being in any way correct, we have this morning been favored by our correspondent of the Baltimore American with such details, as to the actual state of affairs in Peru, as to leave not the smallest doubt that every thing is going on prosperously there for the cause of liberty. Jamaica papers received at Baltimore to the 5th inst. contain advices from Peru so late as the 20th December, by which it appears that the liberator Bolivar has proceeded against the rebel general Riva Aguero, in order to put him down by force of arms; but that on his excellency's approach an officer belonging to Aguero, proclaimed the union of the troops he had seduced with the legitimate government, arrested the traitor, and his adherent general Herrera, and delivered them up to Bolivar. The 4000 men composing this force, were in consequence united to the main body, and an end put to the intestine discord that threatened the destruction of the free portion of Peru. The two chiefs before named had

been conducted to Guayaquil to be sent to the Isthmus, and from thence to Europe.

With regard to general Santa Cruz, who was said to have been completely routed in battle, without firing a shot, we find nothing but his "success" spoken of in the same papers: General Santa Cruz, with a strong column, remained at Arica, and with the efficient divisions of colonels Lanz and Urdimenes, from the provinces of Upper Peru, kept the enemy in check." The account we have already published of the arrival of the Chilian auxiliary army at Callao, consisting of 2500 men, to be followed by 600 more, is also confirmed. These accounts, it is added, "agree with the public papers at Lima, which mention the march of the liberator, with the Colombian troops, towards Truxillo. The Peruvian government is now left to contend against none but its external enemies, for the extermination of whom the patriots of Peru will re-unite their efforts, instead of employing themselves in silly and fruitless cabals. Such is the triumph of reason and a popular representation, against the force of which all the attempts of ambition will be vain. Riva Aguero, who, so long as his conduct was consistent with the public welfare and the will of the nation, enjoyed the esteem and high consideration of the Peruvians, will, from henceforth, hold a dishonourable place in our history, for having aimed at setting himself above the national representation, for provoking a civil war, and for withdrawing the troops from their first and sole duty —that of combating the enemies of their country, and maintaining the public liberty."

*West India population.*—It appears by the English papers, that the black and mulatto population in the West India Islands amounts to one million six hundred thousand, and the white to four hundred and fifty thousand.

April 6.

*Colombian Republic.*—Carthagena Gazettes to the 10th January, represent the treasury of Magdalena, one of the departments of the Colombian Republic, as in a very flourishing condition, the receipts being nearly two million of dollars over the expenditures of the previous six months. The Kingston (Jam.) papers, lately received at Baltimore, state that J. Hutardo, a commissioner from the Republic of Colombia to London, arrived at Kingston in January, on his way to England. It was understood that he carried with him full powers to negociate a new loan of thirty millions of dollars, and to settle all differences respecting the old Colombian bonds.

*Peru.*—We are now satisfied, from all circumstances, that the reports circulated here, on the authority of letters said to have been received from Valparaiso, and on paragraphs from the Buenos Ayres papers, of the total defeat of the patriot general Santa Cruz, by the Spanish army in Lima, were altogether destitute of truth, and invented for the purpose of favoring speculating purposes. In addition to the numerous facts which we have already noticed in support of this opinion, we are now in possession, by an arrival at Baltimore from Jamaica, of a letter from Panama, dated the 4th January, not only confirming the recent very satisfactory news from Peru in so far as related to the capture of the traitor Aguero and the complete overthrow of his party, but affording undoubted evidence that the story of generals Sucre and Santa Cruz having been obliged to take shipping for Colombia, in consequence of the defeat of the latter, was an entire fabrication. So far from the division under the command of these generals having "actually arrived at the Castle of Callao," as we were confidently told, it appears by the last accounts from Upper Peru, where it was stationed, that it amounted to from 5 to 6000 men, besides the army under the command of Bolivar consisting of 15,000. It is even said, that the army in Upper Peru "had destroyed several parties of the royalists, and no doubt was entertained of the success of the patriots in vanquishing their enemies." So much for our "obstinacy" in not believing "every idle rumour" which has been industriously circulated respecting the pretended defeats, disasters and flight of the Peruvian armies.

*The case of the Holkar.*—The papers have already stated that a colored person has been arrested, charged with being one of the crew which murdered the captain, mate, and supercargo, of the brig Holkar, of this port. The circumstances of the arrest are as follows:—A short time after the news arrived that the crew of the Holkar had mutinied, which was in 1819, a colored lad, apparently 15 or 16 years old, came into the police office, and stated that he was on board at the time, and voluntarily made deposition of all the facts, which he did in a circumstantial manner. The vessel, it appeared, was bound to a West India port, and when within a day's sail of the port, the crew, (all blacks) rose and murdered the captain, mate, and supercargo; they took to the boat, carried away money and clothing, and scuttled the brig; the boy was spared by them, and on his arrival here made to the police a detail of the facts. A few days ago the young man, after an absence of several years, came again to the police, to remind the magistrates of the deposition he had made in 1819, which he at this day repeated almost without variation; the clerk reading to himself his original deposition. He then stated that a black man engaged in the mutiny and murder was now in the city, and he came to have him arrested. After considerable difficulty he was arrested, but denied plumply that he ever shipped on board the Holkar. Enquiry was then set on foot to discover who shipped the crew of that brig, and a woman was produced, of respectable character, whose husband, (since dead,) had shipped the crew of the Holkar, and the prisoner among them, whom she well knew. On referring to the papers at the Custom House, the name of the prisoner appears on the roll of equipage as a seaman; and with the positive testimony of the young man, that he was one of the persons engaged, makes out, to say the least, a strong case. The facts respecting the fate of the brig are well known; the underwriters have long since paid the loss, and all was almost forgotten, except by that divine interposition, which sooner or later brings to light the deeds of darkness. The man is to be tried by the circuit court of the United States; probably this month.—*National Advocate.*

April 9.

*Antigua.*—The schooner Ann, arrived at Norfolk, from Antigua, brings letters which state, that "the condition of the British islands is such, for the want of a market for their staples hitherto, that the inhabitants are now turning their attention to the cultivation of bread stuffs and other productions, for the support of themselves and their black population."

April 12.

*From Mexico.*—Our advices from Mexico are to the 6th March, at which period it appears that an arrangement had been agreed to, by which the several provinces are to be united in a confederacy similar to that of the United States. The security of Europeans is provided for in one of the articles, and no apprehensions were entertained that Spain would attempt to recover the country.

*Falkland Islands.*—A confirmation has been received of the statement, that settlements were about to be formed, by persons from South America, in the Falkland islands. The captain of the schooner Henry, arrived here, informs that 65 individuals had lately arrived at Port Lewis, in one of these islands, and that 60 more were expected. He says that they are "Patriots, from Rio de la Plata." Our former accounts stated, that they were *royalists*, who had been compelled to leave the country by a decree of the government.

April 13.

*From Gibraltar.*—By the brig Adams in 50 days from Gibraltar, we have received our files of the *Chronicle*, published at that place, to the 19th February inclusive. The board of public credit in Spain had been suppressed, and another board was to be created for the liquidation of the national debt. A great many Spanish officers lately belonging to the constitutional army, and to whom, since the king's restoration to power, leave of absence had been given for an unlimited period of time, but without any pay being assigned them, had, it seems solicited permission to repair to the capital, where they stated, that they had sufficient means of subsistence for themselves and their families. In answer to these applications, the war minister informed the captain general of New Castile, that his majesty had confirmed the existing orders for all officers of the late constitutional troops to leave Madrid, but at the same time had commanded the supreme council of war to give in, with as little delay as possible, their report on the pay to be allowed to officers to whom unlimited leave of absence has been given, without any provision being made for their maintenance.

The governor *ad interim* of Cadiz having reported to his government the machinations of the many revolutionists arriving there from Gibraltar, Ferdinand had extended to Cadiz the provisions of a decree for the establishment of permanent military commissions in the capitals of provinces; and had commanded, that this resolution be made known to count Bourmont, in order that he might issue the requisite orders to the commandant of the French troops in Cadiz, to assist the governor in the execution of the measures which he might take against the individuals who should commit the offences mentioned in the above decree.

*The Brazils.*—It appears, by accounts from Para to the 10th of March, that an insurgent force, consisting of Indians, native whites and blacks, were at that time within three hours march of the place. They had taken possession of the island of Marajo, and there had been some skirmishing with the government troops. Four gunboats had defeated a party of the invaders, and taken two flags. Great alarm existed at Para, as it was feared the insurgents would enter and plunder the town, which was badly supplied with the means of defence. The English had gone on board their shipping, and several vessels had sailed with passengers on board. A ship full of persons, supposed prisoners, was ordered to Lisbon. All who could obtain passports and a conveyance, were leaving the place.

*Colombian Republic.*—It is stated in the Caracas papers of the 18th ult. that the Congress of Colombia, which was to have met on the 2d of January, had not formed a quorum on the 9th of that month.

*Life in Russia.*—A letter from a lady at St. Petersburg, dated December 6th, 1823, to her friend in Baltimore says:—"A gentleman just arrived from Vienna brings the news of the empress Maria Louisa's marriage, (a secret one) with her chamberlain the count Nyperg, a very distinguished man who has lost an eye it is said in the military service."

April 14.

*From England.*—The William Byrnes, arrived here this forenoon, in 44 days from Liverpool.—By this conveyance we have received London dates of the 27th and Liverpool of the 28th February. They do not, however, contain any political news of much importance.

*Great Britain.*—The London Courier, of the 26th Feb. contradicts a report, which had appeared in some of the other papers, that it was the intention of ministers to fit out another expedition to Algiers under the command of lord Exmouth. From this it may be inferred that the Dey had complied with the terms proposed by the British government. Great outrages continued to be committed in Ireland. In Limerick and Westmeath serious insurrections were known to exist. Men armed with muskets, belted, and supplied with cartouch boxes, attacked the house of an unoffending farmer at the latter place, and wounded several of the inmates. There had been another contention at Limerick at the funeral of a Roman Catholic in a Protestant burying ground; but ultimately the service was permitted to be performed by a Roman Catholic clergyman.

The hon. Michael de Courcy, admiral of the blue, died on the 22d Feb. He commanded the squadron which was employed in the embarkation of Sir John Moore's army at Corunna.

Viscount Melville, who had been confined by sickness, was somewhat recovered on the 27th February.

*Spain.*—It is confirmed that the Algerines had declared war against Spain, which had occasioned much alarm along the Spanish line of coast on the Mediterranean; preparations were, in consequence, making in various places to prevent the corsairs from landing to surprise the villages and carry their inhabitants to slavery. The Algerine squadron, consisting of five vessels of war, had put to sea and had captured 8 Spanish vessels. The cause of these hostilities appears to have been the poverty of Ferdinand, which had rendered him unable to pay the tribute formerly agreed to by the monarchs of Spain. In addition to the squadron already afloat and cruizing in the straits of Gibraltar, it was understood that two other frigates of a large class, were fitting out by the Algerines to cruize against the Spanish commerce. A telegraph despatch, was received at Paris announcing that the convention for regulating the military occupation of Spain by France, was signed on the 9th February. A letter, dated Madrid the 12th of that month, says that the treaty was for three years, and that contracts for the supply of the army of occupation, for one year, had been entered into with several Spaniards. It is again said that the decree of amnesty was certainly signed, and that the government merely delayed the publication of it till French troops had been stationed in some towns where it was feared it might excite certain troubles. A letter from Madrid of the 13th speaks of much dissatisfaction appearing there in consequence of the delay of the act of amnesty, which had led some of the royalists to declare that a wider scope ought to be given to it than was at first contemplated by the government. Several canons had received orders to return to their canonries, and the famous Trappist had also been commanded to leave Madrid. Spain is stated to have lost, by the independence of her South American colonies, 15 millions of subjects, 350 000 square leagues of territory, and 400 millions reals a year in specie and produce.

*Portugal.*—The Lisbon Gazettes are to the 15th Feb. and are filled with extracts from the London papers, relating to recent accounts from Rio Janeiro. The idea of abandoning the Brazils, appears far from being entertained by the Portuguese government. Alluding to this topic, the Lisbon Gazette remarks, that "though the desires of the good Portuguese, and good Brazilians, are not yet fully accomplished, by the glorious completion of the mutual wishes of the two countries, which are so intimately connected by natural bonds, and by their political connexion of three centuries, yet the great step taken by the august son of our monarch, showing that he was sufficiently powerful to put down the proud demagogical faction in the Brazilian assembly, however, gives us proofs, and to all Europe just hopes, that his profound discernment will know how to hold with prudence the reins of the government which was confined to him till the happy re establishment of the rights of legitimacy."

It is said in an article dated Augsburg, Feb. 14th, that the cabinet of Vienna kept up a constant correspondence with that of Lisbon on the affairs of Brazil, in the situation of which country the emperor seemed to take much interest. His policy, it is added, agreeing with that of the other members of the holy alliance, did not allow him to recognize the title of emperor, which the prince royal had assumed, nor that of empress, which he had conferred on his wife.

*Italy.*—Accounts from Frankfort of the 17th Feb. say that the present state of public opinion in Italy displeased the house of Austria; in consequence of which instructions had been given to the police of the Milanese and Venetian territory, to increase their vigilance respecting all members of societies, even without excepting such as had been recognised by the king of Lombardy and Venice. Cardinal Gonsalvi, who had governed Rome for nearly 23 years, had fallen a victim to the disease with which he had been long afflicted.

*France.*—Marshal Victor having formally declined the post of ambassador to Vienna, it was said that the marquis Caraman was to be re-appointed to that situation. A telegraphic despatch received at Paris, announced the death of prince Eugene Beauharnois at Munich, on the 21st Feb. Six waggons loaded with gold and silver pieces, to the amount of 25 millions of francs, had arrived at the bank of France, in Paris, from the south, and was said to have been deposited by baron Rothschild.

# VERVOLG

*Van de Curaçaosche Courant van den 8sten Mei 1824.*

## CURACAO.

*Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste*

INGEKLAARD—MEI.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | golet | Cerene, Marble, | Newburyport |
| 3. | brik | Patriot, Fairchild, | New York |
| | golet | Ov. van Scholten, Reed, | St. Thomas |
| | —— | Jose, Carrillo. | Porto Rico |
| 4. | —— | La Carmen, Boodsman, | Bertoleon |
| | brik | Georgiana, Noble, | New York |
| 5. | golet | Lady Cantz'laar, Martin, | Rio de la Hacha |
| | —— | Esperance, Crinalovichy, | Maracaybo |
| 6. | bark | Groot Kwartier, Boniface, | Coro |
| 7. | golet | Twee Vrienden, Eckmeyer, | Aruba |

UITGEKLAARD—MEI.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | golet | Helena, Bolwig. | Porto Rico |
| | —— | Maria, Chirino, | dito |
| 3. | brik | Liberty, Titcomb, | Rio de la Hacha |
| 5. | bark | Wilhelmina, Trappenberg, | Bonaire |
| | golet | Mary Jane, Van Luyck, | Aruba |
| | —— | Florentina, Da Costa Gumez, | Bonaire |
| 6. | —— | Carolina, De Hachet, | dito |
| | bark | De Hoop, Coudeville, | dito |

Wÿ hebben de uitgeving van dit nummer, eenige uren later dan gewoonlÿk uitgesteld, uithoofde wÿ in de gelegenheid zÿn geweest, door de menigvuldigheid der berigten welke wÿ ontvangen hebben, een supplement tot het blad van heden uitte-geven.

Op Dingsdag morgen kwam alhier aan, Zyne Majesteit's brik de Merkuur, kapitein Muller, van eenen kruistogt door de Mona Passaat.—Wy vernemen by de aankomst van dit vaartuig, dat er onder de zoid kust van Porto Rico, twee drie mast schepen en eene schoener ondekt zyn, welke men echter door den verren afstand niet kon onderscheiden tot welke vlag zy behoorden. Toen de Merkuur te Aguadilla lag, vernam men, dat commodore La Borde met nog een ander korvet en eene schoener er op uit zyn, om te zien het korvet de Ceres op te sporen, welke door de Colombiaansche korvetten Bolivar en Boyaca, onlangs ter hoogte van Cuba genomen is. Dit berigt bevestigt eenigzints, het gerucht betwelke vóór de komst van de Merkuur alhier in omloop was van het nemen van gemeld Spaansch korvet. Wy kunnen echter niet ontveinzen dat het ons vreemd voorkomt waarom de Ceres nog niet te Puerto Cabello of La Guayra is opgebragt geworden, daar volgens de laatste berigten van die plaatsen er niets boegenaamd hiervan gewaagd wordt. Ook zou het naar ons in zien, niet stroken met de staatkunde van het Spaansche gouvernement, om het doel van La Borde's expeditie ruchtbaar te maken. De tyd zal de waarheid van dit berigt aan den dag leggen. Wy vernemen tevens met de aankomst van een vaartuig komende van de Aves Eilanden, dat het onder de kust van Puerto Cabello een fregat, een korvet en eene groote schoener gezien had. Zouden deze vaartuigen ook het eskader van La Borde kunnen zyn?

De Merkuur heeft gedurende de reis zeer onstuimig weder gehad.

Op denzelfden dag vertrok Z. M.'s brik de Kemphaan, kapitein Van Reyn, naar Porto Rico, hebbende onder konvooi, eenige vaartuigen bestemd naar Aguadilla.

De generaal La Torre is op nieuw voor den tyd van vyf jaren als gouverneur van Porto Rico benoemd, en de generaal Monte Verde, die voor dien post benoemd was, heeft weder eene andere bestemming erlangd.

De bedreigde aanval der Franschen op de onafhangelyke Fransche kolonien (Hayti en Spaansch St Domingo) wordt volgens tydingen van die plaats met verlangen te gemoet gezien; de militaire krygsmagt te Hayti beloopt op een getal van 60 000 man behalven de schuttery; en in geval van oorlog zyn alle burgers genoodzaakt de wapenen op te nemen.

Met de Georgiana, van New York, hebben wy onze nieuwspapieren ontvangen loopende tot den 16den ll. waaruit wy de meest belangryke nieuws artikelen getrokken hebben.

Met de aankomst van een vaartuig uit St. Thomas, hebben wy van die plaats nieuwspapieren ontvangen, loopende tot den 28sten ll.—Dezelve behelzen berigten uit Europa tot den 14den Maart.

De korrespondentie tusschen den Engelschen minister en den Franschen ambassadeur wegens Zuid Amerika, welke door lord Liverpool aan het parlement voorgelegd werd, is een dokument van het hoogste belang; uit dezelve ziet men dat Engeland reeds terstond na de overgave van Cadix, vreezende dat de bondgenooten ook eene poging op Zuid Amerika zouden doen, zyn ultimatum aan Frankryk heeft te kennen gegeven; wy zien ook uit het antwoord van den Franschen ambassadeur, dat de bondgenooten de onafhankelyken in Zuid Amerika in hetzelf de licht plaatsen als zy de konstitutionelen in Spanje deden, door deze revolutie regeringloosheid te noemen, en deszelfs grondbeginselen als gevaarlyk voor de veiligheid der gouvernementen. Wy zien dus verder dat Engeland niet zal toelaten dat de bondgenooten zich in eene direkte wyze in de zaken van Zuid Amerika bemoeyen; doch Engeland kan niet beletten dat Spanje eene expeditie naar Zuid Amerika zendt, zoo min als Spanje het kan beletten zoo Engeland troepen naar de Britsche Oost Indien wil zenden.

Wy weten overigens dat de verschillende bankiers aan Spanje eene geldleening hebben aangeboden indien de bondgenoten voor dezelve willen borg blyven, Engeland kan ook zoo min beletten dat Spanje eene geldleening onderneemt als Spanje Engeland beletten kan dit te doen. Het is dus vry waarschynelyk dat de geldlening zal doorgaan en dat Spanje in staatgesteld zal worden zyn leger te organiseren, en zyne zeemagt te herstellen. Overigens heeft Spanje thans door eenen vryen handel op hare kolonien te geven, reeds voor een groot gedeelte aan den eisch van Engeland voldaan.

De Nederlandsche dagbladen maken melding van de verlooving van Z. K. H Prins *Fredrik der Nederlanden* aan H. K. H. Princes *Louise Auguste Wilhelmine Amalia van Pruissen*, geboren den 1sten February 1808

*Haarlem, 7den Jan*.—In het afgeloopene jaar 1823 zyn in Amsterdam uit zee binnengekomen 2106 schepen, waaronder 18 van Batavia, 4 van Berbice, 6 van Demerary, 3 van Canton, 6 van Curaçao, 3 van de Kust van Guinée, 3 van de Kaap, 3 van Smirna, 45 van Suriname 64 uit Noord Amerika, 10 van de Havana, 5 van St. Thomas en 1 uit Rio Janeiro;—en alzoo 89 schepen minder dan in het jaar 1822.

*Leyden, 8sten Jan*.—De komeet, door de groote telescoop waargenomen, was zeer helder van kern, waarvan de helderheid toenam naar mate meer vergrooting gebezigd werd; in die zelfde reden verzwakte de glans der staart, tot dat eindelyk de komeet de gedaante verkreeg van eene heldere ster, gezien door eene flaauwe wolk, waarvan de densiteit naar den kant der staart het sterkste bleef. Verdere waarnemingen doen besluiten, dat de komeet zich verwydert uit de nabyheid van de zon en van de aarde, en niet dan in den avond zigtbaar zal worden, gelyk zulks nu des ochtends plaats heeft.

Een brief van Smirna, gedagteekend 14den Jan. meldt, dat een eskader in het begin van de maand December in overhaasting te Constantinopolen uitgerust ter ondersteuning van Smirna, door eene storm geheel vernield geworden is, in de zee van Marmora. Vyf fregatten en vier brikken zyn op strand gedreven en van het overschot, zyn geen meer in staat de zee te bouwen. De elementen zelven schynen ten gunste der Grieken te zyn.

Een Duitsch dagblad meldt, dat lord Byron thans bezig is, een korps van 800 Europeanen op de been te brengen, volkomen uitgerust, en die in staat zullen zyn met het begin van de Lente te kunnen uittrekken. Het overschot van het Duitsche Legioen in Griekenland zal by dit korps ingelyfd worden. Dit Legioen was voor eenigen tyd vereenigd met het korps van generaal Nikitas.

In consequence of the mutiplicity of matter which has crowded upon our columns this week, we have had to issue a supplement; our Subscribers will therefore see, that the publication of the Gazette at a later hour than usual, is the result of necessity, not choice, eventuating, however, from a desire, to gratify our patrons, in all things, within our power, we therefore hope, a correspondent extension of feeling, on their part, towards us.

Arrived on Tuesday morning H. M.'s brig Mercury, captain Muller, from the Mona Passage, which vessel, we understand, descried cruizing along the south coast of Porte Rico, a frigate, a corvette and a schooner, supposed to be the squadron under com La Borde, from information derived at Aguadilla, that this officer has been despatched in quest of the Spanish corvette Ceres, suspected to have been taken by the Colombian corvettes Bolivar and Boyaca, off Cuba some time ago. The report of the capture of the Ceres was prevalent here for some days past, but we could not help doubting the fact as by the latest arrivals from the main, no such news was brought here; whereas if true, the captured vessel would long ago have been taken in triumph either to Puerto Cabello or La Guayra. On the other hand, it does not appear to us to be consistent with true Spanish policy, to divulge the object of their expedition. By an arrival from the Aves Island we learn that a frigate, a corvette, and a square rigged schooner have been seen off Puerto Cabello.—This is to all probability the squadron of La Borde.

H. M.'s brig Kemphaan, captain Van Reyn, sailed for Porto Rico, on the same day, having under her convoy, several vessels for Aguadilla

General La Torre is appointed again, for the term of five years, governor of Porto Rico, and general Monte Verde, who was appointed governor for that place, has been nominated for another destination.

The reported expedition from France against the independent colonies, Hayti and Spanish St. Domingo, to bring them back to their former state, is we understand looked forward eagerly at St. Domingo. The military force there is calculated at 60,000 men besides the militia, and in case of any invasion by the enemy, every person who can bear arms, is summoned to appear in defence of the country.

A strong rumor prevailed during this last fortnight, resting on the authority of a certain person, that a revolution had broken out at Maracaybo, and that the principal leaders thereof were general Urdaneta, Mr. Garbiras, a merchant, &c. &c. it was given to understand that a boat arrived at one of the leeward inlets of this island, having on board two fugitives from the said place, named Villamil and Garcia. This intelligence, as may be easily imagined, produced very serious impressions on our commercial community, on account of the considerable interests belonging to this place, which have been shipped thither of late; happily however, the arrival of the schooner Esperanza on Sunday morning last, in 7 days from the Bar, which left every thing in perfect tranquility at Maracaybo, dispelled the apprehensions that were entertained on this score, and is likely to revive our trade with that place, interrupted by the circulation of the forged tale. We hope that person and all those who may be of his sentiment, will abstain hereafter from propagating falsehoods, highly dangerous in their principles and effects.

The accounts from Peru which we publish today from late American papers, at the same time that they defeat the prevalent report of the overthrow of the Republican forces in that quarter, confirm what we published in our number of the 1st of May, respecting the termination of civil war, and the opening of the campaign against Canterac in Upper Peru up to the 24th December.

Extract of a letter received by Philip Roberson, Esq from capt. Morrison, of the brig Favourite.

"The brig Favourite, of Philadelphia, William Morrison, master, bound to Curaçao, and consigned to your address, was, on the 28th ultimo, carried by a strong North East current, on the Island of Bonaire; two miles, North of the South Point, on the East Side Vessel lost, crew, and part of the cargo saved."

We understand there is another American bound to La Guayra, lying wrecked on the West Keys of the Roces.

*From Gibraltar*.—Bÿ the brig Adams, capt. Rich, we have received a regular file of the Gibraltar Chronicle, from the 14th of January to the 19th of February, inclusive. The latest news from Madrid is of the 11th; and our previous advices from that capital were of the 12th of that month, received by the Arctic, at Boston, on the 22d ult. On the 10th, the king of Spain issued a decree re-appointing a commission, established in the first instance by his majesty's grand father, for superintending the opening of a new great road in Andalusia, from La Carolina to Malaga, which is to run through the environs of Jaen, and through Grenada, passing over the Bishop's bridge on the road from La Carolina to the latter city.

Another decree was issued at the same time, allowing pensions, more or less considerable, to those royalists who have suffered during the late revolutionary period.

In consequence of the many revolutionists arriving at Cadiz from Gibraltar, the governor *ad-interim* has been ordered by the king to establish a permanent military commission, "the more speedily to bring upon them the punishment awarded by the laws for such heinous offences.". The governor is commanded to preserve the best terms with the French general Bourmont, commanding at Cadiz.

The consular chamber of Cadiz have issued an official notice to the merchants, apprising them of the Spanish consul's having left Algiers, and of the sailing of an Algerine squadron, probably to cruise against the Spanish commerce.

The Chronicle of the 10th, contains the articles of the convention agreed upon between France and Spain, relative to the vessels captured by both parties, during the year 1823. The first and most important article, decrees a kind of mutual set off, as it appears that the captures made by the two parties were about equal.

We do not find a single additional item of intelligence. The papers contain copies of several decrees issued at different times by the king of Spain, respecting the internal concerns of that distracted kingdom; but the substance of them all has long since been made known to our readers, by more direct communications from Madrid.—*American paper*.

[illegible] interests belonging to the places which have been changed [illegible] happily however [illegible] Sunday morning [illegible] from the [illegible] which left every thing in [illegible] expelled the [illegible] were entertained [illegible] with just peace, [illegible] by the [illegible] We hope that [illegible] all those who may be [illegible] [illegible] strong [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Bermuda [illegible] West Keys of the Bermuda.

[illegible]

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From *Gibraltar*.—By the brig Atlantic [illegible] we have received a regular file of the Gibraltar Chronicle, from the 14th of January to the [illegible] of February, inclusive. [illegible] from Madrid [illegible] of the [illegible] previous [illegible] from that capital, as of the 12th of that month, received [illegible] at Gibraltar [illegible] the King of Spain [illegible] as a [illegible] to [illegible] established in the first instance by his majesty's grand [illegible] for [illegible] opening [illegible]

[illegible] through [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] not [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] In [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] at Cadiz from Gibraltar, the government [illegible] been [illegible] by the King to establish a permanent [illegible] communication [illegible] more [illegible] to [illegible] been used the [illegible] for such [illegible] The [illegible] commanded the [illegible] best terms with the French General Bourmont, commanding at Cadiz.

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We do not find a single additional [illegible] of intelligence. The paper contains copies of several [illegible] issued at different times by the King of Spain, regulating the internal [illegible] but the substance of them [illegible] more direct communication [illegible]

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[illegible]

In [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] these [illegible] we have [illegible] to [illegible] supplies may [illegible] that the publication of [illegible] a later hour [illegible] is the result of [illegible] the [illegible] within our power, we [illegible] their [illegible]

Arrived on Tuesday morning, H.B.M. brig Blossom, captain [illegible], [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] rather [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] to [illegible] from [illegible] received [illegible] this officer has been despatched [illegible] the Spanish cutter [illegible] taken [illegible] some time ago. The report of the capture of [illegible] was prevalent here for some days past, but we could not help doubting the fact [illegible] captures [illegible] long ago have been taken [illegible] [illegible] the Spanish [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] Porto Rico [illegible] another destination.

The [illegible] expedition from [illegible]